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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/00255 (22) International Filing Date: 6 January 1994 (06.01.94) (30) Priority Data: 08/002,285 8 January 1993 (08.01.93) US 08/165,238 10 December 1993 (10.12.93) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 08/165,238 (CON) Filed on 10 December 1993 (10.12.93) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CIBA-GEIGY AG [CH/CH]; Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basle (CH). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RYALS, John, A. [US/US]; 14 Sanderling Court, Durham, NC 27713 (US). UKNES, Scott, J. [US/US]; 1003 Pinedale Drive, Apex, NC 27502 (US). DELANEY, Terrence, Patrick [US/US]; 4900 Greenview Drive, Durham, NC 27713 (US). WARD, Eric, R. [US/US]; 313 Monmouth Avenue, Durham, NC 27701 (US).	(74) Agents: GLYNN, Michael, W. et al.; Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Patent Department, 7 Skyline Drive, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (US). (81) Designated States: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: METHOD FOR BREEDING DISEASE RESISTANCE INTO PLANTS (57) Abstract <p>Methods are provided for selecting parental plants having disease resistance and for using these plants in breeding programs. In one method of the invention, lesion mimic mutants are screened for either resistance to a pathogen of interest or for the expression of systemic acquired resistance (SAR) genes. Such mutants having the desired traits or expressing the desired genes are then used in breeding programs. Parent plants can also be selected based on the constitutive expression of SAR genes.</p>		

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METHOD FOR BREEDING DISEASE RESISTANCE INTO PLANTS

The present invention relates to disease resistance in plants, particularly to identifying and breeding disease resistance into plants.

Diseases are particularly destructive processes resulting from specific causes and characterized by specific symptoms. Usually, the disease causes damage to the host organism, the local population, or the entire species. Generally the symptoms can be related to a specific cause, usually a pathogenic organism. In plants a variety of pathogenic organisms cause a wide variety of diseases or disease symptoms.

The severity of the destructive process depends on the aggressiveness of the pathogen and the response of the host. One objective of many breeding programs is to increase the resistance of the plant to disease.

In many plant species an initial inoculation by a necrotizing pathogen can immunize the plant to subsequent infection. This acquired disease resistance was first documented in 1901 and is thought to play an important role in the preservation of plants in nature. Particularly well characterized examples of plant immunity are the phenomenon of systemic acquired resistance (SAR) in tobacco and induced resistance in cucumber. In these systems, inoculation by a necrotizing pathogen results in systemic protection against subsequent infections by that pathogen as well as a number of other agronomically important bacterial, fungal and viral pathogens.

Immunization compounds are chemicals that induce the immunity response in plants. Such compounds can be of natural origin, such as salicylic acid, or can be synthetic chemicals, such as 2,6-dichloroisonicotinic acid. Treatment with a pathogen or an immunization compound induces the expression of at least nine sets of genes in tobacco, the best characterized species. Different numbers and types of genes can be expressed in other plants. The level of induction for SAR-related genes induced by immunization compounds are as high as 10,000-fold over background.

There has been some effort to clone the genes involved in SAR. These genes could then be used to genetically engineer plants for immunity against pathogens.

While there is excitement over advances in plant genetic engineering, the prospects for the

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general use of these techniques for plant improvement are tempered by the realization that very few genes corresponding to plant traits of interest have been identified or cloned. Further, traits of interest often involve multi-gene families.

Selection for plants carrying pathogen or disease resistance genes is thus laborious and time consuming. There is therefore needed a method to identify plants carrying useful resistance genes for use in plant breeding programs.

The present invention is drawn to a method for selecting plants which are resistant to pathogens from a population of plants said method comprising:

- (a) evaluating the expression of SAR genes or resistance to pathogens in plants which have a lesion mimic phenotype and
- (b) selecting plants which are resistant to pathogens.

Thus the present invention is drawn to methods for breeding disease resistance or resistance to pathogens into plants. Lesion or disease mimic mutants are utilized to identify plants having desired traits. The method involves selecting disease lesion mimic mutants based on either resistance to a pathogen of interest or on the expression of systemic acquired resistance (SAR) genes. Such mutants having the desired traits or expressing the desired genes are then used in breeding programs.

Alternatively, plants for use in a breeding program can be selected based on constitutive expression of SAR genes. That is, visible phenotype normal plants which constitutively express SAR genes can be utilized. Progeny are screened for either resistance to a pathogen of interest or for the expression of systemic acquired resistance genes.

The invention is further drawn to the selection and utilization of plant mutants which do not express systemic acquired resistance genes, even when induced by a pathogen. Such mutants have utility in disease and pathogenesis testing and fungicide screening programs.

Methods for breeding disease resistance into plants are provided. Particularly, in one embodiment the lesion mimic phenotype is used as a tool to identify plants having genes of interest for a breeding program.

Lesion mimic mutants are widely known in plants. Such lesion mimic mutants may be obtained from mutagenesis or by spontaneous mutation. In fact, both spontaneous and mutagen-induced cases of dominant and recessive mutants causing discrete leaf lesion formation have been reported in a number of plants including corn, tomato, wheat, barley, tobacco, sunflower, cucumber, etc. See, for example, Neuffer and Calvert (1975) *The Journal of Heredity* 66:265-270; Cameron J.W. (1964) *Maize Genet. Coop. News Letter* 38:32-33; Gardner C.O. (1971) *Maize Genet. Coop. News Letter* 45:150; Hornbrook and

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Gardner (1970) *Rad. Botany* 10:113-117; Simmonds N.W. (1950) *Maize Genet. Coop. News Letter* 24:26-27; and Walbot *et al.* (1983) in Genetic Engineering of Plants, Kosuge *et al.* (eds.) Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1983.

The present invention is the first to recognize that the lesion mimic phenotype is associated with SAR and the expression of pathogenesis-related proteins and that the expression of SAR genes can be separated from the lesion phenotype. Thus, the lesion phenotype can be utilized to select for plants expressing SAR genes. The expression of these genes could be of substantial importance in a breeding program as an added resistance factor. Therefore one embodiment of the invention represents a method for breeding resistance to pathogens into plants, said method comprising:

- (a) selecting lesion mimic phenotype mutants which express systemic acquired resistance genes or which are resistant to a pathogen;
- (b) using said lesion mimic phenotype mutants in a breeding program; and
- (c) selecting pathogen resistant progeny with desired phenotypic traits. In a preferred embodiment of the invention lesion mimic phenotype mutants are selected which constitutively express SAR genes.

Pathogenesis-related proteins (PR proteins) are plant proteins induced following infection by a pathogen. Some of these proteins have a role in providing systemic acquired resistance to the plant. These plant proteins are induced in large amounts in response to infection by various pathogens, including viruses, bacteria and fungi. Pathogenesis-related (PR) proteins were first discovered in tobacco plants (*Nicotiana tabacum*) reacting hypersensitively to infection with tobacco mosaic virus (TMV). Subsequently, PR proteins have been found in many plant species (See Redolfi *et al.* (1983) *Neth J Plant Pathol* 89:245-254; Van Loon (1985) *Plant Mol. Biol.* 4:111-116; and Uknes *et al.* (1992) *Plant Cell* 4:645-656.) Such proteins are believed to be a common defensive systemic response of plants to infection by pathogens.

Pathogenesis-related proteins include but are not limited to SAR8.2a and SAR8.2b proteins, the acidic and basic forms of tobacco PR-1a, PR-1b, and PR-1c, PR-1', PR-2, PR-2', PR-2'', PR-N, PR-O, PR-O', PR-4, PR-P, PR-Q, PR-S, and PR-R major proteins, cucumber peroxidases, basic cucumber peroxidase, the chitinase which is a basic counterpart of PR-P or PR-Q, and the beta-1,3-glucanase (glucan endo-1,3-beta-glucosidase, EC 3.2.1.39) which is a basic counterpart of PR-2, PR-N or PR-O, and the pathogen-inducible chitinase from cucumber. See, for example, Uknes *et al.* (1992) *The Plant Cell* 4:645-656 and the references cited therein, as well as European patent application publication number 0392225, herein incorporated by reference.

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SAR or SAR-like genes are expressed in all plant species exhibiting systemic acquired resistance. Expression of such genes can be determined by probing with known SAR DNA sequences. For example, see, Lawton *et al.* (1992) Proceedings of the Second European Federation of Plant Pathology (1983), In: Mechanisms of Defense Responses in Plants, B. Fritig and M. Legrand (eds), Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, pp. 410-420; Uknes *et al.* (1992) The Plant Cell 4:645-656; and Ward *et al.* (1991) The Plant Cell 3:1085-1094. Methods for hybridization and cloning are well known in the art. See, for example, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Vol. 1-3, Sambrook *et al.* (eds.) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989) and the references cited therein.

Alternatively such SAR or SAR-like genes can be found by other methods such as protein screening, +/- screening, etc. See, for example, European patent application publication number 0392225; Liang and Pardee (1992) Science 257:967-971; and St. John and Davis (1979) Cell 16:443; herein incorporated by reference.

The present invention recognizes that SAR genes are constitutively expressed in some lesion mimic mutants in plants. Furthermore, the lesion mimic phenotype can be separated from expression of the SAR genes. Therefore, lesion mimic mutants expressing SAR genes can be utilized in breeding programs. Progeny can be selected based on expression of the SAR genes or resistance to pathogens and a desired phenotype. This method offers an additional source of resistance to pathogens for use in breeding programs.

The present invention further recognizes that SAR genes may be constitutively expressed in plants which do not exhibit any lesion formation or necrosis. That is, the plants display a normal phenotype. Such plants can also be used in breeding programs. To identify and select phenotypically normal plants which constitutively express SAR genes, northern analysis is performed to detect expression of SAR genes. Known SAR DNA sequences can be utilized in cross-hybridization experiments as described in Uknes *et al.* (1992) The Plant Cell 4:645-656. Methods for the hybridization and cloning of nucleic acid sequences are well known in the art. (See, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Vol. 1-3, Sambrook *et al.* (eds.) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989) and the references cited therein.)

Once plants which constitutively express SAR genes are selected they can be utilized in breeding programs to incorporate constitutive expression of the SAR genes and resistance to pathogens into plant lines. Progeny for further crossing are selected based on expression of the SAR genes and disease resistance as well as for other characteristics important for production and quality.

Pathogens of the invention include but are not limited to viruses or viroids, e.g. tobacco or cucumber mosaic virus, ringspot virus or necrosis virus, pelargonium leaf curl virus, red

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clover mottle virus, tomato bushy stunt virus, and like viruses; fungi, e.g. Phytophthora parasitica, Peronospora tabacina, etc.; bacteria, e.g. Pseudomonas syringae, Pseudomonas tabaci, etc.; insects, such as aphids e.g. Myzus persicae; nematodes, e.g. Meloidogyne incognita; lepidoptera, e.g. Heliothus spp. etc. The methods of the invention are useful against a number of disease organisms of maize including but not limited to downy mildews such as Sclerophthora macrospora, Sclerophthora rayissiae, Sclerospora graminicola, Peronosclerospora sorghi, Peronosclerospora philippinensis, Peronosclerospora sacchari, Peronosclerospora maydis; rusts such as Puccinia sorphi, Puccinia polysora, Physopella zeae; other fungi such as Cercospora zeae-maydis, Colletotrichum graminicola, Fusarium moniliforme, Exserohilum turcicum, Bipolaris maydis; and bacteria such as Erwinia stewartii.

The present invention avoids the screening of a large amount of material, including world collections and related species, generally necessary to identify usable resistance genes. Instead the lesion mimic phenotype is used to identify plants which potentially express resistance genes. Accordingly, lesion mimic mutants of a plant of interest are selected and tested for resistance to a pathogen of interest or alternatively for constitutive expression of SAR genes. Such mutants are then used in breeding programs to introduce the resistance trait into breeding lines. That is, the constitutive expression of the SAR genes is introduced into plants. Such constitutive expression of the SAR genes is associated with immunity to pathogens.

Following the use of the selected lesion mutant or plant which constitutively expresses SAR genes in the breeding program, the resistance trait is incorporated into plant lines through breeding in combination with other characteristics important for production and quality. Breeding approaches and techniques are known in the art. See, for example, Welsh J. R., Fundamentals of Plant Genetics and Breeding, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1981); Crop Breeding, Wood D. R. (Ed.) American Society of Agronomy Madison, Wisconsin (1983); Mayo O., The Theory of Plant Breeding, Second Edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford (1987); Singh, D.P., Breeding for Resistance to Diseases and Insect Pests, Springer-Verlag, NY (1986); and Wricke and Weber, Quantitative Genetics and Selection in Plant Breeding, Walter de Gruyter and Co., Berlin (1986).

Lesions are a hypersensitive reaction characterized by a local necrosis of the tissues immediately surrounding the infection site of the pathogen and a subsequent localization of the pathogen, which is in contrast to a sensitive reaction wherein the pathogen spreads throughout the plant. Lesion mimic mutants exhibit the hypersensitive reaction without having had any contact with a pathogen.

Disease lesion mimics have been reported in a variety of plants including but not limited

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to maize, tomato, wheat, arabidopsis, oats, tobacco, sunflower, cucumber, etc. Accordingly, the invention can be used in breeding any plant in which lesion mimic mutants can be found or induced through mutagenesis. Methods are known in the art for mutagenesis and selection.

After lesion mimic mutants or phenotypically normal plants expressing SAR genes have been identified, further analysis can be performed which yield information which is useful in breeding programs. For example, restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP) associated with the expression of the SAR genes and resistance can be identified. Once at least one RFLP associated with the disease resistance is determined, this RFLP can then be used to screen for the presence of the resistance phenotype. RFLPs are valuable to plant breeders to identify genes affecting agronomic traits on the plant genome through the identification of linked genetic markers. Genetic linkage analysis between DNA polymorphisms and traits of agronomic importance is useful to identify agronomically important genes, to classify inbreds, hybrids and breeding populations according to their genes, and then more effectively incorporate these genes into improved inbreds and hybrids.

RFLPs associated with disease resistance would be of great value to breeders. Therefore, the invention encompasses analyzing chromosomes to identify DNA polymorphisms linked with the lesion mimic phenotype and with expression of SAR genes.

To practice the invention, the lesion mutant phenotype is first used as the phenotype associated with disease resistance. RFLPs can then be found which are associated with the lesion phenotype and disease resistance. The RFLP can then be used in the breeding program. The identified genetic linkages between specific probes and genetic components of agronomically important traits are used as an aid in selecting plants and populations in "classical" plant breeding based on Mendelian genetics.

Methods for determining RFLPs and the identification of polymorphisms associated with particular traits are known in the art. See, for example, Burr et al. (1983). The application of restriction fragment length polymorphism to plant breeding. In Genetic engineering principles and methods, Vol. 5 (eds J. D. Selow & A. Hollaender) pp. 45-59. New York, Plenum Press; Helentjaris T. (1987) Trends in Genetics 3:217-221; Helentjaris et al. (1985) Plant Mol. Biol. 5:109-118; International application WO 89/07647; European patent application publication number 0317239; and European patent application publication number 0306139.

In a typical method to identify a polymorphism according to the invention, DNA is extracted from the plant cell and digested with a given restriction endonuclease. After the digest is obtained, and the digested DNA is separated by standard techniques such as

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agarose gel electrophoresis, the separated bands are probed with a DNA fragment coding for the RFLP sequence.

Probes must be found to detect a polymorphism if it is to be useful for testing linkage to the desired trait. The polymorphism must be found to be linked to genes affecting traits or to other useful markers in studies, or to be immediately adjacent to pre-existing markers. The particular probe can be of any desired sequence length as long as it is capable of identifying the polymorphism in the involved DNA region or locus.

Methods for generating additional new DNA fragments also linked with the gene for a particular trait are as follows. A first method is to test randomly chosen DNA fragments that map to the appropriate region of the genomic map. Such mapping can be achieved by in situ hybridization to metaphase chromosome spreads or by genetic linkage to any marker already mapped to the region.

Additional DNA probes may be obtained by constructing a library from DNA isolated from metaphase chromosomes. Such chromosomes may be sorted, for example on a fluorescence activated sorter.

Finally, new DNA probes may be obtained from the region of the chromosome containing the agronomically important gene by using any probes already mapped to the region to "fish out" adjacent overlapping pieces of DNA from genomic libraries (chromosome walking).

Other methods for the identification of markers linked to disease-resistance genes are known in the art and can be used in the present invention. Such methods include, but are not limited to segregant analysis as a method for rapidly identifying markers (Michelmore et al. (1991) Proc. Matl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:9828-9832, herein incorporated by reference), and the use of RAPD (random amplified polymorphic DNAs) as described by Williams et al. (1990) Nucleic Acids Res. 18:6531-6535, herein incorporated by reference.

Methods for labeling the DNA probes and for hybridization are known in the art. See, for example, Sambrook et al., supra.

The present invention further relates to mutants which are defective in their normal response to pathogen infection in that they do not express genes associated with systemic acquired resistance. These mutants are referred to as *nim* mutants (for non-inducible immunity) and are useful as "universal disease susceptible" (UDS) plants by virtue of their being susceptible to many strains and pathotypes of pathogens of the host plant and also to pathogens which do not normally infect the host plant, but which infect other hosts. They can be selected by treating seeds or other biological material with mutagenic agents and then selecting progeny plants for the UDS phenotype by treating progeny plants with

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known chemical inducers (e.g. INA) of the systemic acquired response and then infecting the plants with a known pathogen. Non-inducible mutants develop severe disease symptoms under these circumstances, whereas non-mutants are induced by the chemical compound to systemic acquired resistance. *nim* mutants can be equally selected from mutant populations generated by chemical and irradiation mutagenesis, as well as from populations generated by T-DNA insertion and transposon-induced mutagenesis. Techniques of generating mutant plant lines are well known in the art.

nim mutants provide useful indicators of the evaluation of disease pressure in field pathogenesis tests where the natural resistance phenotype of so-called wild-type (i.e. non-mutant) plants may vary and therefore not provide a reliable standard of susceptibility. Furthermore, *nim* plants have additional utility for the testing of candidate disease resistance transgenes. Using a *nim* stock line as a recipient for transgenes, the contribution of the transgene to disease resistance is directly assessable over a base level of susceptibility. Furthermore, the *nim* plants are useful as a tool in the understanding of plant-pathogen interactions. *nim* host plants do not mount a systemic response to pathogen attack, and the unabated development of the pathogen is an ideal system in which to study its biological interaction with the host.

As *nim* host plants may also be susceptible to pathogens outside of the host-range they normally fall, these plants also have significant utility in the molecular, genetic, and biological study of host-pathogen interactions. Furthermore, the UDS phenotype of *nim* plants also renders them of utility for fungicide screening. *nim* mutants selected in a particular host have considerable utility for the screening of fungicides using that host and pathogens of the host. The advantage lies in the UDS phenotype of the mutant which circumvents the problems encountered by hosts being differentially susceptible to different pathogens and pathotypes, or even resistant to some pathogens or pathotypes.

nim mutants have further utility for the screening of fungicides against a range of pathogens and pathotypes using a heterologous host i.e. a host which may not normally be within the host species range of a particular pathogen. Thus, the susceptibility of *nim* mutants of *Arabidopsis* (which is an easily manipulable species and has limited space requirements) to pathogens of other species (e.g. crop plant species) would facilitate efficacious fungicide screening procedures for compounds against important pathogens of crop plants.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

Arabidopsis lesion mimic

The lesion mimic was isolated during a screen for mutants of *Arabidopsis* with altered expression of a set of genes associated with the induced resistance phenomenon called systemic acquired resistance (SAR). Specifically, we grew M2, ethyl methane sulfonate (EMS) treated plants in individually marked containers. When the plants were three weeks old one to two leaves were harvested from each plant. RNA was isolated from the leaf samples and analyzed using RNA gel blots probed with pathogenesis related PR-1 and PR-2 cDNAs (SAR genes). Seed was isolated from plants that showed high level expression of these two RNAs. Using the *Arabidopsis* PR-1 gene as a probe a single plant (79#) out of 27 shows high level expression of PR-1. In addition, any interesting morphological phenotypes were noted. One plant showed lesion-like symptoms on the leaf margins that expanded inward to the midrib of the oldest leaves. These lesions are first observable when the plant is approximately three weeks old when grown under 9 hour days. The gene conferring the trait which was mutated to give the phenotype was designated *cim1* (*cim* = Constitutive IMMunity). When progeny from this original plant are grown, approximately half have the lesion-mimic phenotype and high level SAR gene expression. The remainder of the plants look phenotypically normal and have low-background levels of SAR gene expression. These results are consistent with the mutant *cim1* gene having a dominant effect causing both the lesion mimic phenotype and altered gene expression and the original *cim1* plant being heterozygous.

The *cim1* mutant was tested for susceptibility/resistance to infection by *Pseudomonas* and *Peronospora*. For the bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas*, in planta bacterial growth was monitored over a five day period after inoculation by injection of 10^5 colony forming units/ml using the procedure described by Debener et al. (1991) Plant J 1:289-302. Typically the *cim1* mutant line resulted in a reduction in growth by an order of magnitude compared to wild-type. This indicated that the *cim1* line had enhanced resistance to infection by *Pseudomonas*. To assess susceptibility/resistance of *cim1* to the fungal pathogen *Peronospora parasitica*, 4 week old plants were either leaf inoculated using 2 ml of a suspension of fresh conidiospores in water (10^5 spores/ml) or sprayed over the entire aerial plant surface (10^6 spores/ml). The spore suspension was prepared as described by

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Dangl et al. (1993) Int Rev Cytol 144:53-83.

On comparison to wild-type, *cim1* plants showed much less hyphal growth and conidiospore production. The leaf surfaces were visibly clearer of *Peronospora* mycelium than wild-type plants and the plants thus showed elevated resistance to the fungus. The table I below shows a summary of data. The altered fungal morphology and resistance phenotype was similar to that shown in *Arabidopsis* plants pre-treated with the SAR-inducing chemical INA (Uknes et al. (1992) Plant Cell 4:645-656).

Table I: *Peronospora parasitica* Disease Ratings

Plant Line	Number of Plants Expressing Disease Levels ^a						total # of plants
	0	+	++	+++	++++	+++++	
Wild type	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
<i>cim1</i>	0	6	7	0	0	0	13

- ^a This scale is defined as:
 0: No conidiophores on plant;
 +: At least 1 leaf with 1-5 conidiophores;
 ++: At least one leaf with 5-20 conidiophores;
 +++: Many leaves with 5-20 conidiophores;
 ++++: All inoculated leaves with > 5 conidiophores;
 +++++: All inoculated leaves with > 20 conidiophores.

In addition to the lesion mimic (*cim1*), other mutants with high levels of constitutive SAR gene expression were found. Several of these mutants (*cim2* and others) have very high levels of expression with no obvious phenotype. These *cim* mutants fall into three different classes; *cim* I, *cim* II, *cim* III (Table II). *cim* I mutants are characterized by having lesions, high constitutive salicylic acid levels (an endogenous signal for SAR), and high constitutive levels of SAR gene expression. Class II mutants are the same as Class I without the lesion mimic phenotype. Class III mutants have increased levels of SAR gene expression without increased levels of SA or the lesion mimic phenotype.

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Table II: Arabidopsis mutant types

<u>ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>cim I</u>	<u>cim II</u>	<u>cim III</u>
Lesion ¹	+	-	-
SA ²	+	+	-
SAR Gene Expression ³	+	+	+

1- The presence +, or absence -, of the Lesion Mimic pheotype

2- Salicylic Acid detected

3- As measured by RNA gel blot analysis

The EMS treatment was conducted as follows: Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Columbia seed was placed in a solution of EMS for 12-24 hours, the seed was then washed and planted. When the plants were mature, groups of 1000 plants were harvested and the seed was kept in a separately numbered lot. These seeds were the M2 seeds which were planted. EMS-treated seed can be purchased from Lehle seed, Tucson, AZ.

Tobacco lesion mimic

One transgenic tobacco line named 1791C-18-2, that was transformed with pathogenesis related protein Q, showed a lesion mimic phenotype. Fully expanded leaves had many, 11-20 millimeter necrotic lesions. These lesions were typically light-brown at the center and surrounded by darkened tissue. When the plants were approximately 5 weeks old they were infected with Phytophthora parasitica by soil application and resistance to Phytophthora parasitica was observed. However, other plant lines transgenic for PR-Q but nothaving the lesion mimic phenotype were not resistant to Phytophthora parasitica. This indicated that the observed resistance is caused by the altered phenotype of the plant (lesion mimic) and not the presence of the transgene.

Construction and characterization of the transgenic line 1791C-18-2, constitutively expressing PR-Q.

1. Preparation of purified PR-Q (For general methods see European patent application publication number 0392225, herein incorporated by reference.)

Plants of *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. Xanthi.nc were grown in a greenhouse and infected when 8 weeks old by rubbing the leaves with a suspension of the common strain (U1) of tobacco mosaic virus at a concentration of 0.5 micrograms/ml, in a solution of 10 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.0) containing carborundum. Leaves were harvested 7 days later. The intercellular-fluid fraction was made from the leaves by the vacuum infiltration method of Parent and Asselin, (1984) Can. J. Bot. 62:564-569. The proteins PR-P and PR-Q were separated from the other proteins present in the fraction by sequential purification through an Ultrigel AcA54 column, a DEAE-Sephacel column, and a reverse-phase HPLC phenyl column, and their recovery was monitored by comparing samples of crude intercellular-fluid with the purified fraction on 10% nondenaturing gels as described by Gianninazzi and Kassanis, (1974) J. Gen. Vir. 23:1-9. Pure PR-Q was obtained from the mixture of PR-Q and PR-P by chromatography on a Brownlee Labs AX-300 HPLC ion-exchange column, using a gradient of 10-250 mM ammonium acetate (pH 7.0).

2. Amino acid sequence of PR-Q

Cyanogen bromide and tryptic peptides were made and purified by methods well known in the art, and subjected to automated Edman degradation and analysis.

3. Isolation and cloning of PR-Q cDNA

Tobacco leaves were infected as described and harvested 5 days later. RNA was prepared by the method of Lagrimini *et al.* (1987) PNAS 84:7542-7546, cDNA was made from it by the method of Gubler and Hoffman, (1983) Gene 25: 263-269, and the cDNA was cloned into the Eco RI site of the lambdaOngC phage vector available from Stratagene. The library was plated and duplicate filter replicas made. The filters were probed with DNA encoding the tobacco basic chitinase Shinshi *et al.* (1987) PNAS 84:89-93 under the following conditions: 125 mM NaCl/ 1% SDS/ 40 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2/1 mM EDTA at 50 degrees Celsius; washing was done under the same conditions. Positive plaques were identified and isolated. The isolated phage were plated again, and new duplicate sets of filters made. The tobacco basic chitinase was again used as a probe, but this time the hybridization and washing were

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done in the previously described solution at 65 degrees Celsius. Plaques which hybridized to the probe at 50 degrees Celsius, but either did not or hybridized weakly at 65 degrees Celsius were purified. DNA was isolated from the purified phage, and the cDNA removed by digesting with Eco RI. The Eco RI fragment representing the cDNA was subcloned into the plasmid vector Bluescript, and its sequence determined by dideoxy sequencing using the procedure for double-stranded templates. The identification of the clones as PR-Q was accomplished by comparing the predicted amino acid sequence derived from the cDNA with the amino acid sequence determined from the purified protein.

4. Engineering PR-Q DNA into plant expression/transformation vectors

The full-length PR-Q cDNA was inserted into the Eco RI site of the plasmid pCGN1761, which placed it between a duplicated 35S RNA promoter derived from the cauliflower mosaic virus and transcription termination signals encoded by the 3' noncoding region of the tml gene of the same virus. Recombinant plasmids were analyzed by restriction digest, and one which contained the PR-Q cDNA in the orientation appropriate for the production of a translatable PR-Q-encoding message, pCIB 1022, was chosen for further constructions.

A DNA fragment containing the double CaMV promoter, PR-Q cDNA, and tml 3' region was excised from pCIB1022 by digesting it with Xba I. It was inserted into the Xba I site of the plasmid pCGN1540. The binary transfer vector pCGN1540 contains a gentamycin resistance gene for selection in both E. coli and Agrobacterium tumefaciens, and pBR322 and PRiHR1 origins of replication. Insertion into the Xba I site places the PR-Q expression cassette between DNA sequences corresponding to the right and left borders of the Agrobacterium T-DNA, along with a cassette for expression of the Tn5 neomycin phosphotransferase gene under the control of the mannopine synthase promoter and bounded by the 3' non-coding region of the mannopine synthase gene, and an

E. coli lacZ gene for color production. The structure of the new plasmid, pCGN1791C, was shown by restriction analysis to be the one in which the mas promoter and the double CaMV promoter would initiate transcription in the same direction on the DNA template.

5. Transformation of tobacco

Plasmid pCGN1791C was transformed into A. tumefaciens strain LBA4404. Transformation of Nicotiana tabacum cv. Xanthi.nc was by co-cultivation of the

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bacteria with leaf disks by standard methods. Transformed plant tissue was selected by resistance to kanamycin, and was regenerated to intact plants (T1 plants) by standard methods. About twenty plants were regenerated, starting with tissue which arose from independent transformation events.

6. Production and biochemical characterization of homozygous plants

Small samples of leaf tissue were taken from each of the T1 plants and denatured extracts from total leaf tissue were analyzed by SDS gels and Western blots, using antisera raised against PR-Q protein. The material from the transgenic plants which reacted with the antibody was compared to that which came from TMV-treated, untransformed tobacco, to material from untreated, untransformed tobacco, and to purified PR-Q protein on the same blot. Transgenic plants which did not contain a significant amount of immunoreactive material which was the correct molecular weight were discarded. The plants which were positive in this test were grown in a greenhouse until the flowering stage, and then they were individually bagged to ensure that only self-fertilization took place. The resulting seeds (T2 generation) were harvested, and 100 from each T1 plant were scored for resistance to kanamycin by germinating them on antibiotic-containing medium. Plants which gave seeds exhibiting approximately a 3:1 ratio of kanamycin resistance to sensitivity were judged to contain a single locus of T-DNA insertion, and 8-10 offspring from each of these plants were grown to the flowering stage and bagged. During the growth of these plants, leaf samples were taken and analyzed for constitutive PR-Q expression as described. Based on these analyses, a lineage from one independent transformant was chosen as the one which accumulates the largest amount of PR-Q (1791C-18). Seeds from the individual T2 plants of this lineage were harvested and 100 were scored for kanamycin resistance. The complete absence of kanamycin sensitive seeds in this assay indicated that the seeds were derived from a parent homozygous for the trans gene. Seed lot 1791C-18-2 was homozygous by this criterion, and was used for testing against pathogens.

7. Test for resistance to *Cercospora nicotianae*

Inoculum from *C. nicotianae* (ATCC strain 18366) was made by culturing a conidial suspension on CDV8 plates covered with sterile filter paper under black lights at 18 degrees Celcius for two weeks. The spores were collected by brushing the filter paper in distilled water, and the spore concentration was adjusted to 100,000-150,000 spores per ml. The suspension was sprayed onto the upper surface of the leaves of

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8-week-old tobacco plants, which were then kept covered for 5-6 days by a plastic sheet to maintain high humidity. After that, the plants were kept moist by periodic spraying by an automatic system. The symptoms appeared 8-10 days later, and disease scores were obtained by recording the percent of leaf area infected by the fungus. The lesion mimic plants, 1791C-18-2, were significantly less infected than untransformed Xanthi.nc plants.

Non-inducible Immunity (*nim*) Mutants

A. Use of *nim* Mutants in Disease Testing

Arabidopsis nim mutants are challenged with numerous pathogens and found to develop larger lesions more quickly than wild-type plants. This phenotype is referred to as UDS (i.e. universal disease susceptibility) and is a result of the mutants failing to express SAR genes to effect the plant defence against pathogens. The UDS phenotype of *nim* mutants renders them useful as control plants for the evaluation of disease symptoms in experimental lines in field pathogenesis tests where the natural resistance phenotype of so-called wild-type lines may vary (i.e. to different pathogens and different pathotypes of the same pathogen). Thus, in a field environment where natural infection by pathogens is being relied upon to assess the resistance of experimental lines, the incorporation into the experiment of *nim* mutant lines of the appropriate crop plant species would enable an assessment of the true level and spectrum of pathogen pressure, without the variation inherent in the use of non-experimental lines. Such a method for assessing disease resistance and susceptibility in plants in a field environment comprises planting a *nim* mutant line of said plant in said environment and determining the level of pathogen pressure.

B. Assessment of the Utility of Transgenes for the Purposes of Disease Resistance

nim mutants are used as host plants for the transformation of transgenes to facilitate their assessment for use in disease resistance. An *Arabidopsis nim* mutant line, characterized by its UDS phenotype, is used for subsequent transformations with candidate genes for disease resistance thus enabling an assessment of the contribution of an individual gene to resistance against the basal level of the UDS *nim* mutant plants.

C. *nim* Mutants as a Tool in Understanding Plant-Pathogen Interactions

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nim mutants are useful for the understanding of plant pathogen interactions, and in particular for the understanding of the processes utilized by the pathogen for the invasion of plant cells. This is so because *nim* mutants do not mount a systemic response to pathogen attack, and the unabated development of the pathogen is an ideal scenario in which to study its biological interaction with the host.

Of further significance is the observation that a host *nim* mutant may be susceptible to pathogens not normally associated with that particular host, but instead associated with a different host. Arabidopsis *nim* mutants are characterized by the UDS phenotype. These plants are challenged with a number of pathogens which normally only infect tobacco, and found to be susceptible. Thus, the *nim* mutation causing the UDS phenotype leads to a modification of pathogen-range susceptibility and this has significant utility in the molecular, genetic and biochemical analysis of host-pathogen interaction.

D. *nim* Mutants for Use in Fungicide Screening

nim mutants are particularly useful in the screening of new chemical compounds for fungicide activity. *nim* mutants selected in a particular host have considerable utility for the screening of fungicides using that host and pathogens of the host. The advantage lies in the UDS phenotype of the mutant which circumvents the problems encountered by the host being differentially susceptible to different pathogens and pathotypes, or even resistant to some pathogens or pathotypes. By way of example *nim* mutants in wheat could be effectively used to screen for fungicides to a wide range of wheat pathogens and pathotypes as the mutants would not mount a resistance response to the introduced pathogen and would not display differential resistance to different pathotypes which might otherwise require the use of multiple wheat lines, each adequately susceptible to a particular test pathogen. Wheat pathogens of particular interest include (but are not limited to) Erysiphe graminis (the causative agent of powdery mildew), Rhizoctonia solani (the causative agent of sharp eyespot), Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides (the causative agent of eyespot), Puccinia spp. (the causative agents of rusts), and Septoria nodorum. Similarly, *nim* mutants of corn would be highly susceptible to corn pathogens and therefore useful in the screening for fungicides with activity against corn diseases.

nim mutants have further utility for the screening of a wide range of pathogens and pathotypes in a heterologous host i.e. in a host which may not normally be within the host species range of a particular pathogen but which may be particularly easy to manipulate (such as Arabidopsis). By virtue of its UDS phenotype the heterologous

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host is susceptible to pathogens of other plant species, including economically important crop plant species. Thus, by way of example, the same Arabidopsis *nim* mutant could be infected with a wheat pathogen such as Erysiphe graminis (the causative agent of powdery mildew) or a corn pathogen such as Helminthosporium maydis and used to test the efficacy of fungicide candidates. Such a method for screening compounds for fungicide activity, comprising treating a *nim* mutant infected with a pathogen with said compound and assessing fungicidal activity of said compound, has considerable improvements in efficiency over currently used procedures of screening individual crop plant species and different cultivars of species with different pathogens and pathotypes which may be differentially virulent on the different crop plant cultivars. Furthermore, the use of Arabidopsis has advantages because of its small size and the possibility of thereby undertaking more tests with limited resources of space.

Gene Cloning

The genes responsible for SAR gene expression and the lesion mimic trait in the different *cim*-type mutants and the *nim* mutant phenotype can be cloned and the corresponding cDNAs reintroduced into transgenic plants in either sense or antisense orientation to modify plant phenotype.

The cloning of the *cim* and *nim* mutation genes can be undertaken using techniques well known in the art. Markers which are located close to the mutation of interest can be identified using RFPL and RAPD technology. Typically this is done in a segregating population such as the F2 generation derived from a cross between a homozygous mutant and homozygous isogenic non-mutant plant, but alternatively it can be done in anther cultured dihaploid lines derived from a heterozygote individual. Once markers have been identified which co-segregate with the desired phenotype the adjacent DNA can be cloned directly using the markers as probes in a genomic library screen coupled with subsequent "genome walking" to the desired destination. This step can be facilitated using YAC cloning techniques which enable the subcloning of larger genomic fragments than is possible using traditional lambda phage or cosmid cloning techniques. The target sequence is precisely identified from its reintroduction from such a subclone into a host plant; depending on whether the mutant phenotype is dominant or negative, the reintroduction assay can be completed in the wild-type in primary transformants, or

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subsequent segregating generations. Having successfully cloned the mutant gene, the wild-type gene is easily clonable using the mutant gene as a probe in a library screen. "Map-based cloning technology", as it is known in the art, is well within the competence of one of ordinary skill in the art and is described, for example, in Arondel et al. (Science 258: 1353-1358 (1992)) and Martin et al. (Science 262: 1432-1436 (1993)).

As the inventors have established the existence and utility of the lesion mimic and *nim* mutations described in this specification, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the same types of mutation can be remade using insertion mutagenic techniques which thus facilitate the subsequent cloning of the target gene of interest. Examples of insertion mutagenic techniques which are particularly useful in the context of cloning genes from plants include the T-DNA insertion technique in which the T-DNA from Agrobacterium is inserted randomly into the genome, and transposon insertion mutagenesis, where a natural or introduced transposon is induced to move to new locations throughout the genome. In each case the newly inserted DNA may disrupt a gene function and this may be assayable phenotypically. In the context of this invention, the phenotype assayed would be lesion mimic/SAR gene expression. As an alternative to assaying on the basis of SAR gene expression, it is possible to use a line transformed with a reporter gene such as luciferase under the regulation of an SAR gene promoter such as the PR-1a promoter as stock line in which to generate new mutants; *cim* mutants predictably express luciferase constitutively. The generation of T-DNA and transposon insertion mutant collections is a well documented technique in the literature and is well within the ordinary skill of the routineer (e.g. Feldman et al. Science 243: 1351-1354 (1989); Marks and Feldman Plant Cell 1: 1053-1050 (1989); Honma et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 6242-6246 (1993) and Aarts et al. Nature 363: 715-717 (1993)).

For genes which are tagged by T-DNA insertions, the wild-type uninterrupted gene can be cloned by firstly cloning the T-DNA tagged gene, and then using sequences in the host genome which flank the T-DNA sequence as probes in the cloning of the wild-type gene. These techniques have been described by Feldman et al. (1989; Science 243: 1351-1354), Marks and Feldman (1989; Plant Cell 1: 1053-1050) and Hayashi et al. (Science 258: 1350-1352). For genes which are tagged by transposons, the wild-type uninterrupted gene can be cloned using similar techniques and these have been described by Honma et al. (1993; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 6242-6246) and Aarts et al. (1993; Nature 363: 715-717).

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An alternate approach to the cloning of genes tagged by insertion mutations is the use of subtraction techniques in which genomic DNA or cDNA derived from lines which are isogenic for all but the mutation are repeatedly hybridized to remove homologous sequences. This causes an enrichment for the sequences which differ between the two populations which are subsequently subcloned and characterized. This technique and numerous variations thereof have been described extensively in the literature viz. Lamar and Palmer *Cell* 37: 171-? (1984); Kunkel et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82: 4778-? (1985); Nussbaum et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 6521-? (1987); Lisitsyn et al.; *Science* 259: 946-951 (1993).

Having cloned the wild-type gene from which the mutant phenotype derives, the cDNA corresponding to this wild type gene can be easily isolated using hybridization techniques which are well known in the art. Once isolated, the cDNA can be expressed in transgenic plant lines in sense orientation (to achieve overexpression of the gene) or in antisense orientation (to turn off the endogenous gene).

Expression in transgenic plants is achieved by the fusion of the cDNA identified and cloned as described above behind a suitable promoter in sense or antisense orientation. The cDNA is cloned into a plant expression cassette behind a promoter expressed at high levels in transgenic plants and upstream of a transcriptional terminator which is known to function in plants. A preferred promoter is the CaMV 35S promoter and a preferred terminator is the nopaline synthase terminator. The expression cassette is transferred to a binary vector (pCGN1540 - Alexander et al., *PNAS* 90: 7327-7331 (1993) for Agrobacterium transformation and a direct gene transfer vector (pCIB3064; Koziel et al., *Biotechnology* 11: 194-200) for direct gene transfer. Agrobacterium is particularly suitable for the transformation of dicotyledonous species and direct gene transfer is particularly suitable for the transformation of monocotyledonous species. These techniques are well known in the art and are described in the two above-cited publications. Transgenic plants are screened for expression of sense or antisense RNA by Northern analysis and plants which express at high levels are selected for further phenotypic analysis.

Alternatively, promoters can be selected which have tissue specific expression pattern and would thus localize the effects of sense or antisense expression to particular cell types (for examples of such promoters see Edwards and Coruzzi, *Ann. Rev. Genet.* 24: 275-303 (1990)). Additionally promoters can be selected which are chemically regulatable and can

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thus be induced to express the transgene upon treatment of the transgenic plant with a specific chemical. A suitable promoter for this is the PR-1a promoter from tobacco (EP 0 332 104).

The expression of the *cim* and *nim* genes in transgenic plants in the appropriate host genotype background can be used to manipulate both disease resistance and/or host cell death. A transgene in sense or antisense which may cause the host cell death phenotype (akin to the cell death apparent in the lesions of the lesion mimic mutants) can be expressed under the control of plant regulatory elements which are well known in the art to be expressed only in certain cell types (e.g. pollen or tapetal cells for the production of male sterility), or alternatively under the regulation of a chemically induced promoter (e.g. the PR-1a promoter). In one embodiment of the invention the transgene causing cell death (e.g. the *cim1*-derived gene in antisense) is expressed under a pollen specific promoter to cause male sterility in the female parent, whereas the pollinator carries a construct in antisense to the pollen specific construct (i.e. antisense-to-antisense) which is fused to the chemically regulatable PR-1a promoter. Thus, in the F1 hybrid plant population treatment with the chemical inducer of the PR-1a promoter will activate the pollinator-line derived gene and block the expression of the mother parent-derived gene allowing normal flowering of the F1 hybrid. In an analogous fashion, lines can be created which are female sterile (by utilizing a promoter which is expressed in gynaecium tissue only). From the biology of *cim* and *nim* mutants described in this specification, it is apparent that disease resistance phenotypes can be modified from the expression of antisense to *cim* or *nim* genes. In the case of *cim* genes, elevated disease resistance would be expected, whereas for *nim* genes a reduction in disease resistance would be expected.

All publications and patent applications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

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International application WO89/07647;

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What is claimed is:

1. A method for selecting plants which are resistant to pathogens from a population of plants said method comprising:
 - (a) evaluating the expression of SAR genes for resistance to pathogens in plants which have a lesion mimic phenotype, and
 - (b) selecting plants which are resistant to pathogens.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said plants are selected based on expression of SAR genes.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein said plants are selected based on resistance to pathogens.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said pathogen is selected from viruses, fungi, bacteria, insects, and nematodes.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein said pathogen is a fungus.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein said plants are selected from corn, tomato, wheat, barley, tobacco, and sunflower.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein said plants are corn.
8. A method for breeding resistance to pathogens into plants, said method comprising:
 - (a) selecting lesion mimic phenotype mutants which express systemic acquired resistance genes;
 - (b) using said lesion mimic phenotype mutants in a breeding program;
 - (c) selecting pathogen resistant progeny with desired phenotypic traits.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein said plants are selected from corn, tomato, wheat, barley, tobacco, and sunflower.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein said plants are corn.

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11. The method of claim 8, wherein said pathogen is selected from viruses, fungi, bacteria, insects, and nematodes.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein said pathogen is a fungus.
13. A method for breeding resistance to pathogens into plants, said method comprising:
 - (a) selecting lesion mimic phenotype mutants which are resistant to a pathogen;
 - (b) using said lesion mimic phenotype mutants in a breeding program;
 - (c) selecting pathogen resistant progeny with desired phenotypic traits.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein said plants are selected from corn, tomato, wheat, barley, tobacco, and sunflower.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein said plants are corn.
16. The method of claim 13, wherein said pathogen is selected from viruses, fungi, bacteria, insects, and nematodes.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said pathogen is a fungus.
18. A method for breeding resistance to pathogens into plants, said method comprising:
 - (a) selecting plants which constitutively express SAR genes;
 - (b) using said plants which constitutively express SAR genes in a breeding program;
 - (c) selecting pathogen resistant progeny with desired phenotypic traits.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein said plants are selected from corn, tomato, wheat, barley, tobacco, and sunflower.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said plants are corn.
21. The method of claim 18, wherein said pathogen is selected from viruses, fungi, bacteria, insects, and nematodes.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein said pathogen is a fungus.

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23. The method of claim 18 wherein said plants which constitutively express SAR genes lack the lesion mimic phenotype.
24. A hybrid plant produced by the method of claim 13.
25. A hybrid plant produced by the method of claim 18.
26. A method for assessing disease resistance and susceptibility in a plant in a field environment said method comprising:
 - (a) planting a *nim* mutant line of said plant in said environment; and
 - (b) determining the level of pathogen pressure.
27. A method for screening compounds for fungicide activity said method comprising:
 - (a) treating a *nim* mutant infected with a pathogen with said compound; and
 - (b) assessing fungicidal activity of said compound.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C12N15/29 A01H1/04 A01H5/00 G01N33/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C12N A01H G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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O,Y

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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A document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 May 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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Y	J. CELL. BIOCHEM. SUPPL.(KEystone SYMPOSIUM ON CROP IMPROVEMENT VIA BIOTECHNOLOGY, APRIL 10-16, 1992) vol. 16F , 1992 page 215 GLASCOCK, C.B., ET AL. 'Transgenic tobacco resistant to Phytophthora parasitica: analysis of expression and activity of a novel pathogenesis-related (PR) protein, SAR 8.2' see abstract Y205 ---	18,19, 21-23,25
Y	EP,A,0 392 225 (CIBA-GEIGY) 17 October 1990 see the whole document ---	18,19, 21-23,25
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	J. CELL. BIOCHEM. SUPPL.(KEYSTONE SYMPOSIUM ON CROP IMPROVEMENT VIA BIOTECHNOLOGY, APRIL 10-16 1992.) vol. 16F , 1992 page 200 RYALS, J., ET AL. 'The molecular biology of systemic acquired resistance' see abstract Y008 -----	1-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 94/00255

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